REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,589.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found,

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

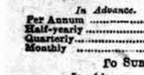
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. CANARA, 1,972 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 24th August 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leaves BOMBAY	24	Leaves Madras	8
„ Cuttack	26	„ Onecotta	10
„ Narakel	30	„ Vizagapatam	11
„ Alleppy	30	„ Bimlipatam	11
„ Tuticorin	Sept. 1	„ Calingapatam	12
„ Coombo	2	„ Gopalpore	13
„ Galle	3	„ False Point	13
„ Negapatam	6	Arrives CALCUTTA	15

Cargo for the Straits and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line since or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

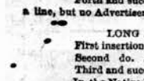
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Aicheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADEL, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

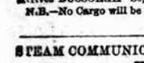
The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. L. Snell, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leaves BOMBAY	23	Leaves BUSSORAH	13
„ Kurrachee	27	„ Mahomerah	13
„ Muscat	30	„ Fao	13
„ Bunder Abbas	Sept. 1	„ Bushire	15
„ Linga	3	„ Linga	20
„ Bharein	4	„ Bunder Abbas	22
„ Bushire	6	„ Jask	23
„ Fao	7	„ Gwader	25
„ Mahomerah	7	„ Kurrachee	28
Arrives BUSSORAH	Sept. 8	Arrives BOMBAY	2

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connexion with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th August 1876, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. L Snell, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, } *of each month*, on the 1st

(PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Food.
Suez	35	22	8	
Port Said	35	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	63	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

(NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
RUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

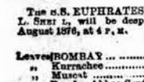
C. GRONDONA.

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July 1876.

EXTRA STEAMER TO ITALY.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.



IN addition to the regular Steamers, Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. will despatch from Bombay their well-known and fast Steamer ASSIRIA on the 15th October next, for SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES.

This Vessel has large and comfortable accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

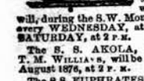
For passages apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

No. 9, Hummum Street.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



THE First-class Steamer CALIPSO, 2,000 Tons, and 300 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 25th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	Cabin.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	£40 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£30 0	£13 2
To Suez	£28 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£ 6 12

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on or about the following dates:—

A Steamer on the 10th November 1876.
Do. do. 30th November do.
Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28 Bombay Green, 11th August 1876.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Aug. 1876.	Sept.
SURAT	G. C. Burne	3141	550	18th—Suez, &c.	
MIRZAPORE	A. Farish R. N.R.	3763	600	25th—Southampton,	
PERA	G. Hyde R. N. R.	2119	450	1st—Suez, &c.	
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2982	450	8th—Southampton.	
SUMATRA	J. C. Almond R. N. R.	2488	450	15th—Suez, &c.	
KHEDIVE	J. D. Stewart	3742	600	22nd—Southampton.	

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Massagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

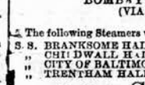
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Massagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent,

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 21st August 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



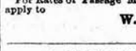
THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GEELONG, Captain C. Fraser, (1,835 Tons and 250 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 18th August 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 7th August 1876. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 19th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



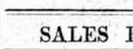
THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship CHINA, 2,016 Tons, and 400 H. P., Captain J. Orman, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 12th August 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, *via* SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	26th Sept.	21st Oct.
TOPIA	2730	678	.....	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
MACEDONIA	2702	816	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 27th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL to sail on 19th August,
„ CHILDWALL HALL „ 30th September.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE „ 11th October,
„ TRENTHAM HALL to follow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* NAPLES.

THE S. S. TRINACRIA, Captain Hutchison, sailing on the 6th September, will call at NAPLES. For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 19th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room in Meadow Street, No. 8.

Miscellaneous articles consisting of glass, crockery, and plated articles, cruet frames, curry-dishes, table argand and hanging lamps, weighing and medicine scales, ether box, decanters, English carpet rugs and velvet pile table covers, large size engravings in maple frames, table ornaments, several lots of valuable reading books, 400 pairs of Wellington and stable boots, great coats, &c.

Blackwood carved furniture comprising of circular, pier, and lady's dressing tables, dressing rooms and other chairs conversation and reclining couches, teapoys, chest of drawers, cloths press, Bible and cump cots, towel, horse camphor oil writing desks and seats, safe, bookshelves, iron folding chair and cost, double screws, &c., &c.

On account and risk of Khan Mahomed E mail.

1 Piece of Oxford mixture.
3 Do. of white drill.

AUCTION SALE OF AMERICAN DRILLS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 19th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, No. 8, Meadow Street, Fort, under instructions from the Superintendent Army Clothing—

1,000 yards of American Drill.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Carved Household Furniture, Brougham, Stanhope, Gig-spare, Dinner, Breakfast, Dessert and Tea Services, Plate-ware, a large and choice collection of Prints in Tubs, and Pots, &c., at the "Parsee Sage," Bishop's House (behind Sudder Adawlut) Mazagon.

On MONDAY, next, the 28th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above named place, all the handsome carved furniture, glassware, dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea services, plated ware, piano, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, coir rugs, China mattings, &c., the property of Revd. W. Mauls, (proceeded to Europe.)

An English-built double-seated Brougham with Lamps, Pole, &c., Harness, Saddles, &c. The full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th August 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned articles on the following days, by order of the Official Assignee *In Re* Abba Yacoob and others, Insolvents.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M., at Ringaree Mohola godown, stock-in-trade consisting of Elephant teeth, soldiers' caps, scales and weights, &c., &c. Also carriage horse and harness which will be on view from 11 o'clock noon.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 P.M., at Carnac Bunder, a stock of cowrees, cowsa, and 3 bunches bardans. Also at 3 P.M., at Mazagon Powder Works, near Tank Bunder, a large stock of planks.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th August 1876.

DR. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE-SALVE.

A preparation of Extraordinary efficacy in the cure of SORE EYES,

Acute or Chronic granulation of the lids, Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands, Film, and weakness of vision from any cause, are almost invariably cured by its use.

Per Packet..... Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE, CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEAD READER WANTED.—Must be strictly Sober and Competent. No one need apply without a knowledge of the Business. Apply personally with Testimonials to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance..... Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

POSTPONEMENT.

IN consequence of the arrangements made for the Poona Regatta, the FINE ARTS EXHIBITION WILL NOT BE OPENED until SATURDAY, the 26th August.

By Order of the Committee,
AYRTON PULLAN, Major,
Honorary Secretary.

THE DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Offices on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, the 31st instant, at 3 o'clock, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1876.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Managers.

7, Hummum Street, Bombay, 17th August 1876.

PROVISION FOR WIFE AND FAMILY.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY affords the greatest facilities in the way of family provision to Europeans Resident in India.

The Position of the Company at the end of its 50th year is briefly as follows:—

THE REVENUE—rapidly increasing—is upwards of Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand pounds per annum.

THE ACCUMULATED FUNDS amount to upwards of Five Millions Sterling, and are invested only in the most unexceptionable Securities.

THE NEW BUSINESS transacted in 1875 (£1,509,528 8 4) is the largest business ever transacted in a single year by any Scotch Life Assurance Office.

THE remarkable progress of the Company, accelerating from year to year, and the guarantees of continued prosperity afforded by its commanding position and extensive connections at Home as well as in India and the Colonies, strongly recommend the STANDARD to the confidence of the Provident classes of the community willing to secure the benefits of Life Assurance under exceptionally favourable conditions.

COPIES OF THE ANNUAL REPORT, Forms of Proposal, and all further information may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Standard Life Office,
12, Rampart Row, Bombay, Aug. 1876.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.

	Rs. a.
Ure's Dictionary of Science, Art, and Literature, 3 vols., edition 1875	65 12
Gwilt's Cyclopedia of Architecture	31 4
Rankine's Manual of Civil Engineering, edition 1876	10 0
Do. Applied Mechanics do.	8 0
Do. Mechanical Text Book, edition 1875	5 12
Do. Machinery and Millwork, edition 1876	8 0
Do. Rules and Tables do.	5 12
Reed's Engineers' Handbook to the Local Marine Board Examination	3 12
Ainsley's Engineers' Manual for the Local Marine Board Examination, with Supplement	6 12
Molesworth's Pocket Book of Engineering Formula, edn. 1876	3 12
Do. do. Interleaved	5 12
Spon's Workshop Receipt	3 4
Templeton's Workshop Companion	3 4
Phillip's Elements of Metallurgy	21 4
Douglas's Manual of Telegraph Construction	9 8
Sprague's Electricity	5 0
French Pictures in English Chalk; by the author of "The Member for Paris"	4 12
Redgrave's Manual of Design, Illustrated	1 12
Bellew's Fine Arts and their Uses	3 12
Craig's Half Length Portraits	3 12
Gilmore's Practical Treatise on Roads, Streets, and Pavements	5 12
Marsh's Handbook of Rural Sanitary Science	3 12
Wallace's Geographical Distribution of Animals, 2 vols., Illustrated	26 4
International Science Series—Optics and Light, Animal Mechanism, Chemistry of Light and Photography, The Five Senses of Man, Fungi, Animal Parasites, Money, Fermentation, The Life and Growth of Language, each	3 4
Fleming's Manual of Veterinary Sanitary Science and Police, 2 vols	22 0
Britton's Treatise on Dry Rot in Timber	4 12
Hamilton's Manual of Electro-Metallurgy, edn. 1876	4 1
British Manufacturing Industry—Iron and Steel, Metallic Mining Coal, &c., Guns, Nails, &c., Acids, Alkalies, &c., Wool, Flax, Linen, &c., Silk, Cotton, Carpets, &c., Pottery, Glass, Furniture, &c., Paper, Printing, Book-binding, &c., Tobacco, Hides, Leather, &c., Ship Building, Telegraphs, &c., Railways and Tramways, &c., Jewelle y, Gold Working, &c. each,	2 4
Smith's Persian Art	1 0
Wright's Mammalia, their various Forms and Habits, Illustrated	4 12
Rodwell's Dictionary of Science, Hayden Series	11 4
Lang's Anti-Friction, Gearing, Solidity, Weight and Pressure, Trigonometry, Vision, Surveying Instruments, 3 vols	6 0
South Kensington Museum Science Handbook, Collection of Scientific Apparatus	2 0
Miller's Principles of Mechanics	3 0
Clarke's Practical Geometry and Engineering Drawing	9 8
Kempe's Handbook of Electrical Testing	3 4
Simms' Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Levelling	5 8
Zoological Mythology, or the Legends of Animals, 2 vols.; by A. De Gubernatis	17 8
Adams' Earth and its Treasures	2 8
Whitney's Language and its Study	3 4
The Principles of Comparative Philology; by A. H. Sayce.	6 12
Reptiles and Birds; by Louis Figuier	4 12
Wade's Practical Manual of House Painting, Graining and Marbling	3 12
Egan's Practical Treatise on Sinking and Boring Wells	4 12
Bourne's Catechism of the Steam Engine	3 12
Do. Handbook ditto	5 12
Laslett's Timber and Timber Trees, Native and Foreign	5 8
Barry's Railway Appliances	2 4
Proce's Telegraphy	2 4
Firminger's Manual of Gardening in India	10 8
Riddell's Indian Domestic Economy and Cookery	9 0
Staunton's Chess-player's Handbook	3 4
Do. do. companion	3 4
Hyde's Science of Cotton Spinning	6 12
Richard's Workshop Manipulation	3 4
Livingston's Tables for setting out Railway Curves	6 12
Jackson's Curve Book—Method of Setting out Curves of Roads, Railways, and Canals	5 0
Moore's Hyetological Chemistry	2 4
Rina Colic for Pocket Companion; by Mrs. Palliser	3 4
Hints on Gardening in India	1 4
Scott's Practical Cotton Spinner and Manufacturer	5 12
Church Decoration, a Practical Manual of Appropriate Ornamentation	2 4
Cott n's Manual of Railway Engineering	4 12
Kershaw's Practical Cotton Spinning	3 4

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THE FALL in STERLING EXCHANGE compels us to ADVANCE the price of the above remedy to

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Being 10s. 6d. @ 1s. 8-2/16 per Rupee.

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To make FOUR POUNDS SOLID ICE	(*Ammoniacal Acid*)	Rs. 250
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Do. ICE in FIVE MINUTES	(*Sulphuric Acid*)	„ 250

Machines can be seen in working order.

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Price, complete with four Decanters and one Vase for Block Ice, Rs. 225.

These machines produce Ice in FIVE MINUTES, and can be seen working at M. B. & Co.'s premises.

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All Gold for daily wear, the fashionable shape ..... Rs. 14 to 80
Set with Coral, Garnet, Turquoise, Pearl, &c. ..... Rs. 20 to 80
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All Gold for morning wear Rs. 20 to 70
For dress, enamelled and set with gems, more or less valuable ..... Rs. 35 to 100
Of fancy designs for Badminton, Croquet, Archery, and Rifle Prizes ..... Rs. 50 to 100
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Scotch Pebble, Agate and Malachite Silver mounted, Rs. 10 to 35
Florence and Roman Mosaic ..... Rs. 30 to 70

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All Gold Band Bracelets ... Rs. 50 to 100
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READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Dock Suits	10 to 16 8	Travelling Cape	3 8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8
Overland Suits	25 0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8 8	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	11 4
Warm Suits	30 0	Travelling Hats	3-8 to 4 8	Pocket Filters	2 12
Overcoats and Inverness Capes, from	35 0	Cardigan Jackets, very warm	2-8 to 12 8	Courier do	6 12
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Money Belts	2-8 to 6 8
Pyjamas	3 0	Pillow Cases, each	1-4 to 2 8	Passenger's Boxes	2-8 to 4 8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 8	Blankets	each 10 8	Tiffin Baskets fitted 16 to 22	8 8
White do.	4 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 15 0	Air Pillows	5 0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8	Razais or Quilts	5 8	Travelling Clocks	5 0
English Cambric do	3 0	Ladies' Long Wool Shawls	From 22 0	Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 8
Best Shrunk Flannel do	8 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23 0	Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 0
Silk and Wool do	8 8	Waterproof Coats	From 6 0	Travelling Companions	7 8
Spun Silk do	11 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23 0	Folding Camp Bedsteads	32 8
Gents' Under Vests	4 12	Waterproof Sheetings, 42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8	Cork Mattresses	19 8
Bathing Drawers	2 0	Linen Faced Collars	1 12	Cotton do	15 0
Socks, Under Hands	4 12	Linen Collars	6 0	Rug Straps	2 8
Solid Leather do	4 0	Extra Large do	7 5 0	Waterproof Coats	10 0
Extra Large do	7 5 0	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	9 8 to 12 8
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz.	8 8	Extra large do	21 0	Do. Strops	3-8 to 5 1
Warm Gloves	1 8	Gladstone Bags	35 0	Nail Scissors	1-8 to 1 12
Ladies' Under Vests	4-8 to 6 8	Ladies' Hand Bag	7 8	Brivr Root Pipes, in Cases	3 to 5 0
Ladies' White Cotton Hose	13 8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 4	Pocket Pouches	1 8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose	9 8	Children's White Cotton Socks, from	1-8 to 4 0	Champagne Taps	8 8
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz.	6 8 to 12 8	Original Toth Paste	1 8	Pocket Knives	2 8
Heather Merino do	6-8 to 12 8	Gents' Canvas Shoes	2 12	Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0 12
Warm Gloves	1 12	Fragrant Florilina	1 8	Shaving do. Stick	1 0
Ladies' and Travelling Hats, from	6 to 10 0	Gents' Slippers	2 8	Shaving Brushes	1 8
		Overland Chairs, best	32 0	Lloyd's Eau de Cologne	1 8
		Ladies' Shoes	6 to 12 8	Original Tooth Paste	1 8
		Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8	Luggage Label, per doz.	3 8
				China Bath Slippers	1 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 17TH AUGUST 1876.

THE Manchester Piece Goods Market is reported firm but less active, but Cotton in Liverpool is still steady at former prices, yesterday's sales being estimated at 16,000 bales. This activity is the more noticeable in the face of the very favourable report of the Washington Agricultural Bureau on the American crop, to the effect that the condition has improved to nearly the full average. It is, of course, quite possible that unfavourable weather later on may yet render the out-turn materially less than last season, which owed a great deal to an unusually open winter, but we have no right to assume this as a probability at present and if prices are maintained at the level of to-day, it will be more owing to the inherent strength of the present position than future prospects.

New York telegrams of Tuesday quote Mid. Uplands at 12½ cents, an advance of ¼. November shipment at 11 11/16 cents, a decline of 1/16 cent. per lb.

In the London General Produce Markets yesterday the only movement is in Seeds, Bombay Linseed being quoted 1s. 6d. higher, to arrive 1s on the spot, Ferozepore Rapeseed on the spot 1s. per quarter higher. The English Wheat crop, it is said, is expected to be below the average for August, apparently a somewhat sudden change of opinion, advices hitherto having been extremely favourable.

Consols are still quoted at 96¾; for French Rentes no quotation has been received.

The biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday has resulted in the full sum of £500,000 being allotted at 1s. 8¾d. per rupee, £147,000 having gone to Calcutta, £153,000 to Madras and £200,000 to Bombay. This shows an advance of ⅛d. on the last fortnightly biddings, but it is evidently lower than was looked for in some quarters at home. Bar Silver after the event having declined according to Reuter ⅛d. and, if report be true, according to some private telegrams ¼d. per oz. However that may be, STERLING EXCHANGE to-day instead of advancing to the level of Council drafts has undergone a decided collapse. First thing in the morning some of the Banks named 1s. 8¾d. as their drawing rate for demand, but it was soon evident that there were more buyers than sellers on that level and rates gave way hourly until at the close we quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 8¼d.	per Rupee
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8¾d.	„
Credits	3 „	1s. 8 7/16d.	„
Documents	3 „	1s. 8¼d.	„

Such a movement in the face of the advance in Councils speaks for itself and affords undoubted evidence of the unsound character of the later rapid advance. In all probability we shall now witness an equally sharp decline to the further detriment of business.

On Calcutta the demand rate has receded to 1/16 premium ; 60 days' sight stands at ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at yesterday's prices.

The SHARE MARKET is very firm and a large business has been done in Spinning and Weaving Scrip to-day at a general advance of Rs. 5 per share. Bank of Bombays are also steadier at a recovery of ¼ per cent., and Colaba Land shares are Rs. 5 per share higher.

COTTON continues almost an entire blank so far as export business is concerned, the erratic course of Exchange from hour to hour rendering it absolutely unsafe to operate. The local Spinning Companies, however, continue steady buyers of Dholleras and Comptas which are gradually hardening in value.

FREIGHTS are depressed with next to nothing doing. To fill-up the Branksome Hall (s. s.) is reported to have made engagements at £1-17-6, and by the sailing ship Annot Lyle, rates are offering at £1-15 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are quiet with only a moderate business doing at previous prices. The rapid fluctuations in Exchange have naturally a tendency to restrict business, especially when they take a downward course, as buyers are slow to pay any compensating difference in price.

COALS have been extremely dull of late, the advance in Exchange having induced a strong pressure to sell in some quarters. Davison's West Hartley has been sold to arrive as low as Rs 19½ per ton, but at this figure since Exchange has gone back there are now buyers but no sellers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nom'l. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
120,000	100	all	5 p.c.	Agra Bank	107
40,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	710
20,000	500	all	10 p.c.	Bank of Bombay	720
10,000	500	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	625
30,000	250	all	8 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. L. & China	300
160,000	$ 125	all	6 p.c.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	330
140,000	100	all	5 p.c.	Chartered Bank of India	110
			5 do.	and China	175
37,220	250	125	5 do	National Bank of India	113
60,000	250	all	11 do.	Oriental Bank	505

LAND COMPANIES.

3,948	1,000	all	25	Colaba Land Co. (New)	1,175
7,100	250	all	...	Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld	100
1,250	1,000	1,000	20 p.c.	Masagon Land	470
6,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	220

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	21 3/8	F 0 5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	270
...	£10	10 3/16	14 6 do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	20 5/8	7 8 do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21 1/8	1 1 do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	18 9/16	9 15 do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

25	5,000	2,850	150 p. c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,250 xd.
20	2,000	1,100	55 p. c.	Albert Co., Kurrachee	800
10	500	all	18 p. c.	Albert Ginning Co	650
250	1,000	1,000	16 p. c.	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
75	2,750	2,200	80 p. c.	Apollo Press Co	660
17	1,000	all	60	Bellary	735 xd.
150	500	all	65 p. c.	Bezar Company (New)	510
1,700	250	all	42 p. c.	Ind an Press Co	260
400	250	all	55 p. c.	Broach Cotton Co	90
1,000	1,500	all	75 p. c.	Carwar Co	900
200	250	all	...	Cocanada Press Co	15
500	1,000	all	170 p. c.	Colaba Press Co	600
500	500	all	Nil.	Dholleram P. & G. Co	150
300	1,000	all	100 p. c.	East India Dyeing Co	1,010
150	2,500	2,250	225	Fort Pr ss Co	300
300	500	all	35 p. c.	French Press Co	400
2,100	100	all	100 p. c.	Imperial Press Co	410
2,125	400	350	65 p. c.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co	340
600	2,000	all	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,200
120	...	1,500	950 p. c.	Prince of W. Press	700
600	500	all	150 p. c.	Sassoon's Press Co	560
400	850	750	45 p. c.	Scinde Press Co	415
100	1,000	925	175 p. c.	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,195
120	850	all	19 p. c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 nl
450	1,000	...	125 p. c.	Volkart's United Press Co	900

For sale, for the year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

750	1,250	all	50 p. c.	Alexandra S. & W. Co.	1,175
800	2,500	all	150	Alliance Spinning	2,675
2,500	100	all	20	Anglo-Indian S. & M. Co	75
320	2,000	all	...	Shownuggur M. & P. Co	1,575
1,000	1,000	all	50 p. c.	Bombay United	1,260
4,000	125	all	10	Broach Mills	150
2	1,000	all	...	Colaba S. & W. Co.	1,740
1,000	1,000	all	...	Coorla S. & W. Co.	1,045
2,250	500	450	...	Central India S. & W. Co.	560
300	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,240
1,500	1,250	all	50 p. c.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,230
1,450	1,000	all	60 p. c.	Hindustan S. W. Co	1,330
2,000	500	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	280
675	1,000	all	10 p. c.	Hindustan S. W. Co	1,200
720	1,000	750	...	Hydrabad S. & W. Co	850
775	1,000	all	40 p. c.	Jeeraj Balloo Mills	1,135
750	100	all	40 p. c.	Khandesh Spinning	1,200
1,000	1,000	all	...	K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,010
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,180
425	1,000	all	40 p. c.	Madras U. Spinning	1,175
2,000	50	25	...	Manchester & Bombay S. & W. Co.	30
1,200	500	all	...	Mandvie S. & W. Co.	415
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,345
1,043	1,000	all	60 p. c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,355
2,000	1,000	...	...	Muzagon S. & W. Co.	325
940	1,000	all	...	National S. & W. Co. of India	960
40	1,000	all	...	Neriad S. & W. Co.	990
2,500	400	all	...	Nursey S. & W. Co.	410
1,000	625	all	60 p. c.	Oriental	830
1,000	1,000	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,290
1,400	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.	1,020
850	1,000	all	50 p. c.	Soondercdas Spinning	1,080
2,000	1,000	...	125 p. c.	Do. do 1/4 share	200
800	1,000	all	...	Sholapore S. & W. Co.	1,005
320	1,000	all	...	Victoria Mill	710

For share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

15,000	2,500	1800	160 p. c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,925
1,000	250	all	44 p. c.	Bombay Gas Company	60
600	1,000	all	80 p. c.	Bombay Saw Mills Co.	700
800	800	800	16 p. c.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	250
1,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company, Ld.	70
3,000	500	all	4 p. c.	Mechanics' Building Co.	31
2,000	500	all	8 p. c.	Preacher & Co.	4 5
3,000	250	all	6 p. c.	Virgas Patent Slip Co.	53

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Barque LANARKSHIRE, 794 tons, Captain T. Wilkie, will sail to-day for Hull, with a cargo of 28,176½ cwts. linseed.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s ss AYA, 1,708 tons, Captain C. M. H. Day, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Colombo—Mr. D. H. Stewart and servant, and eight deck passengers for different ports.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel's	Commanders.	Destination.
17	Aya (s.)	Day	Coast and Calcutta.
	Glenlyon	Smith	Rangoon.

The barque Lanarkshire, Wilkie, to Hull, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The brig Loticia, to Zanzibar, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 15 Socotra (s) ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—1 package hardware. Hussonally Jewajee; 100 boxes bar soap, Abdoolhoosen Essoofally

FROM LONDON.

Tiverton—25 barrels tar, Esmaljee Moosajee.
Renown s—4 cases cheese and 20 boxes candles, J G DeSouza ; 1 case tobacco, J Neubery.
Decean s—3 cases candles and 5 cases paper, Benn Ashley and Co ; 5 cases sherry, Manockjee Jamsetjee ; 1 case saffron, L Narain and Co.
Surat s—2 casks hardware, Hussonally Jewajee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—800 bags wheat, Jewraj Sowrarayen ; 450 bags galls, Mulsey Mooljee ; 71 bales wool, Besnichund Fuckerchund ; 21 bales wool, Roopchund Moolchund ; 14 bales cotton waste, Cramchund Premchund ; 27 bales cotton, Lowjee Jairam ; 25 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee ; 800 bags wheat, Mooljee Nursee ; 32 bales wool, Vulubdass Vundravandass ; 75 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 62 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhoorajj and Co ; 16 bales hides and skins, V R R M M Chetty and Co ; 115 bales cotton, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 7 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Mamed ; 88 bales cotton, Godoo Premjee.

FOR LONDON.

Sir John Lawrence—50 robbins sandal wood tachis, Vinay and Co ; 200 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Surat s—3 boxes gold bars, Agra Bank.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Surat s—3 boxes silver coins, The French Bank.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—14,043 cwts linseed and 149 cwts rape seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—3 packages tea, C Grandona ; 200 bales cotton, Vinay and Co ; 366 bags wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Bessie H—13,000 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Magdala—273 cwts deer horns, C N Gomes and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ivanhoe—100 bales cotton, Forbes and Co ; 31 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—4 bundles E teeth, 7 bundles genda horns, Ally Kermally ; 11 bales twist, S & D B Futtakia ; 65 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 22 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co ; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 44 bales cotton, E D Sassoon ; 65 bales cotton, Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib ; 40 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 30 chests opium, Goolraj Singlance ; 25 bales twist, Mamedbhoy Rowjee ; 29 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co ; 115 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Feerbhoy ; 10 chests opium, Sumsetroy Konen ; 200 baskets onions, Abdool Gunny ; 24 chests opium, S N Tulsee ; 9 chests opium, Guneshdass Sobhagmull ; 3 chests opium, Merwanjee Manockjee and Co ; 37 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Momed ; 13 chests opium, Varchund Setaram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong s—16 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Feerbhoy ; 10 chests opium, Sumruthroy Konen ; 33 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1090 Sir John Lawrence, Cartmer—H. F. Soares & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1287 Annot Lyle, Yeo—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
924 Tiber, White—Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1847 Branksome Hall (s), Tillson—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR HULL.

1312 Oithona, Reed—Wallace & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1406 Sumatra (s), Almond—Mails, 15th Sept.
1249 Surat (s), Burne—Mails, 15th August.

FOR GENOA.

1596 Australia (s), Bozzoni—C. Grondona.

FOR HAVRE.

1182 Magdala, Jones—Pelly & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

816 Bessie H., McManus—Wallace & Co.
1175 Tiverton, Cowley—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

738 Renown (s), Smith—H. Soares.
815 Slieve Bloom, Scott—Wallace & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1135 Royal Family, Flower—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

1834 Deccan (s), Gaby—Mails, 4th September.
1125 Geelong (s), Fraser—Mails, 21st August.

FOR RANGOON.

1429 Inspector, Erskine.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1491 Cora, Coombes—Farnham & Co.
1229 Canara (s), Sanders—B. I. S. N. Co.
790 Florence Trent, Short—Farnham & Co.
1810 Ivanhoe, Herri an—Farnham & Co.
1194 Waterloo, Grierson—Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1849 China (s), Orman—P. & O. Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

315 Akola (s), Williams—B. I. S. N. Co.
685 Punjaub (s), Shiell—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

101 Leticia, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

1061 Arago (s), Jones—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1036 Fortune, Taylor.
12 3 Golconda (s), Anderson—P. & O. Co.
1120 Orissa (s), Reeves—P. & O. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

51 Algofar, Nacoda—(Put back.)
99 Futtay Salam, Nacoda.
332 Gorun (-), Baker.
366 Pearl (s), Ashton.
701 Pehlwan (s), DeCosta.
135 Spitfire (s), Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1081 Daphne, (s) 5, Evans.
523 Kwangtung (s) 6, Campbell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
462 Rifleman (s) 4, Clayton.
300 Hugh Rose (s) 3, Downing.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 16th August 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·765
Temperature of the Air	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	73·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·841
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	85·4
Minimum do. do	77·8
General Direction of wind	WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	534
Fall of Rain	0·00 inches.
Total fall during the month	0·73 „
„ „ year	37·40 „
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the 17th	0·24 „

HIGH COURT.—18TH AUGUST.

(Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment.

334-76—Ardaseer Framjee—Bachoobai widow vs Nowrojee Eduljee Dhagal—N N Kothare.

LONG CAUSE.

294-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Morlidhurjee Dhanoopjee vs Mugoonmall Ramsook—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.
315-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Hajee Mahomed Ali bin Hajee vs Fatima Soolan Begum—Craigie, Lynch and Owen. Pro. In person—Mahomed Khan Mozar Ally vs Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed.
320-76—In person—Mahomed Khan Mozar Ally vs Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed.
648-75—Shamrao Pandoorung—Rao Bahadoor Madon S vs Mungesh Raghoonath—P Kavasjee.
450-75—Macfarlane and P—Moorarjee To un and others vs Sodhe Vaikoont Appa—Lynch and Tobin.
622-75—Prescot and Winter—Hajee Oomer Jan Mahomed vs Alfred Charles Cook—In person.—Settled.
61-76—Craigie, Lyn h and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit vs Hajee Currim Mahomed—In person.
83-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gocouldass Jugmohundass vs Ladcorebai, widow.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

623-75—Fletcher and Smith—Haji e Sulleman Ayeb vs Mahomed Ali Allia—L&W and Tobin.—Part heard.
89-76—Lynch and Tobin—Shewbingapa Busappa vs Frasjee Madhowjee and othe s—Remington, Hore and Langley.
105-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—S Tyabjee and others vs Manchershaw Dadabhoy—Prescot and Winter.
198-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Nagoo Sayajee vs Navibai, widow, and another—Remington, Hore, and Langley.
123-76—Mr Fletcher—Moonghivahoo alias Mathoribai vs Khetsey Heerjee—In person.
30-76—A Frasjee—Cursetjee Dadabhoy vs Nenbai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.
193-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Govindass Bullakidass vs Purshotum Jootha—Tyabjee and Sayani.—Act V of 1866.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN and two ASSESSORS MR. OSMISTON and MR. GOSTLING.)

Mr Hearn—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, and in the matter of Government and Reverend Braz Fernandes and others—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy, for claimants.—Part heard.
Mr Hearn—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X 1870, and in the matter of Government and Moolchund Rutonsey and another—Bicknell for Claimants.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

338-75—Lynch and Tobin—The I and Mortgage Bank vs Atmaram Madhowjee and others—Balkrishna and B—Part heard.
571 75—M Fletcher—Sondrabai, widow vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
570-75—A Frasjee—Ramnath Chintoba vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
150-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Arut Kirpall vs Dayal Dhuljee—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy.
276-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Sumsoodeen Sooltanally vs Rahimbhoy Allabhoy—Crawford and Bovy.
82-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Daya Sunda and others. vs Sarabai, widow, and others.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 17.

Kay, Captain, Bombay 55th Foot, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 17.

Blair, Colonel, Bombay 1st Cavalry, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 16th August.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—
2nd Regt N I—Col J Fairbrother, 2nd in Comd' 25th N I, to officiate as Comdg during the absence of Col Nuttall or until further orders.
25th Regt N I—Lt-Col I F Chapman, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Col Fairbrother. This cancels that part of G O C No 483 of the 9th inst appointing Col Chapman to the 10th N I.
The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence :—
Rifle Brigade (4th Battalion)—Lt H F G Forbes, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to app ar before a medical board.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 17.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are sanctioned :—
Mr James Martin, second officer of the Indian Govt steam-vessel Amberwitch, to be Acting First Officer of that vessel from 13th June 1876, inclusive, vice Bishop, on three months' privilege leave.
2 nd D P Jones, third officer of the Indian Govt steam-vessel Amberwitch, to be Acting second officer of that vessel from the 13th June 1876, inclusive, vice Martin, promoted.
Mr W K Thynne, Conservator of the Port, Aden, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from end after the 10th Sept next, under Sec T, Supplement F, to the Civil Leave Code.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Venerable Archdeacon C H Leigh-Lye, MA, is appointed to act as Senior Chaplain at the Presidency during the absence of the Reverend W Maule, or until further orders.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F Ryan resumed charge of his duties as Asst Secy to Govt in the Political and Educational Depts on the 10th inst, after office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Wedderburn, Dist Judge of Ratnagiri, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.
Mr A D Pollen to act as Dist Judge of Ratnagiri during Mr Wedderburn's absence, or until further orders.
Mr W Webb assumed charge of the Office of Prothonotary, Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Registrar of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, on the 14th inst, before office hours.
Lieut W P Kennedy and Capt F S Leacock respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Asst Mag at Aden on the 4th Aug 1876, before office hours.
Lt W P Kennedy and Surgn A Dane respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Supt of the Jail at Aden on the 6th Aug 1876, before office hours.
The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased, under Act X of 1872, to invest Mr A Keyser, Mag of the first class in the Dist of Surat with power to try summarily (Sec 322).

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C E Lawson, C S, Asst Collr of Kaladgi, has been granted furlough, on medical certificate, for eight months, from 24th April last. He has also been allowed subsidiary leave from the 19th idem.
Mr F F Arbuthnot, Collr of Bombay and Supt of Stamps and Stationery, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and a half, from 2nd Sept next.
Lt F C Symonds, Asst Supt, Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta Country, is promoted from the third to the second grade of Asst Supt, with effect from the 8th July 1876.
Mr H B Boswell, Collr and Mag of the Dist of Ahmednagar, having signified his intention of retiring from the Service from the 12th Oct 1876, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the date of such retirement :—
Mr G Norman to be Collr and Mag of the Dist of Ahmednagar, but to continue to act as Collr and Mag of the Dist of Poona until further orders.
Mr A E D Grey to be Collr and Mag of the Dist of Belgaum.
Mr J G Moore to be Collr and Mag of the Dist of Satara, and Political Agent, Satara.
Mr H B Boswell is allowed one month's subsidiary leave pre ious to retirement, and Mr H E Jacomb is appointed to act as Collr and Mag of the Dist of Ahmednagar on the departure of Mr Boswell, until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn Maj Hopkins, Civil Surgn, Kurrachee, received charge in addition to his own duties, of the Office of the Supt of Vaccination, Sind Circle, on the 28th July 1876, before office hours, vice Surgn Williams, deceased.
Asst Apothecary G D Lobo, No 102, performed the duties of the Civil Surgn at Shikarpur from 22nd to 24th May 1876, both days inclusive.
Mr H B Boswell is permitted to resign H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establ from the 12th Oct next.
Apothecaries Goodes and Asst Surgn J F Gonsalves respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dispensary at Bassein (Balwantrao Hari Naik's) on the 4th inst, before office hours.
Under the provisions of Sec XXI of Bombay Act III of 1872, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Francis Heath w to be a Member of the Town Council of the Bombay Municipality, vice Mr G A, Barnett, resigned.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr Bapu Parshotum delivered over and Mr Keshavlal Hiralal received charge of the Office of Dist Depy Collr and Mag, Khandesh, in the afternoon of the 9th ultimo.
Mr W H Horsley delivered over and Mr W H Propert received charge of the Forest Demarcation Office, Khandesh, in the afternoon of the 2nd inst.
Mr J. Davidson, Supernumerary Asst Collr, Sholapur, delivered over charge of his Office to the Actg Collr, Mr Grant, on the afternoon of the 2nd inst.
Messrs Balkrishna Devrao and H F Silcock respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Supernumerary Asst Collr and Mag, first class, Kaladgi, on the 31st ultimo, in the forenoon.
Mr H Kennedy delivered over and Mr H F Silcock received charge of the Office of Dist Supt of Police, Kaladgi, on the 31st ultimo, in the afternoon.
Messrs E C Cazenne and A P Larken respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Supernumerary Asst Collr, Poona, on the 7th inst in the afternoon.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Surgn Henry Cook and Mr Gomedram Ranchordass, Mag first class, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Ka ra Dist Jail on the 6th inst, in the afternoon.
Mr Gomedram Ranchordass, Mag first class, and Surgn H Cook, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Kaira Dist Jail on the 9th inst, in the afternoon.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Mr A Dalzell resumed charge of his appointment of Asst Supt, Gujerat Survey, on the 7th inst, in the forenoon.
Mr W S Owen, Probationary Asst Supt, Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta Country, was granted examination leave from the 21st June to the 27th of July 1876, both days inclusive.
Mr W Turnbull, Asst Supt, Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta Country, was granted 16 days' privilege leave from 23rd July to 7th Aug 1876, both days inclusive.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MINORS—August 11th, at Byculla, Mrs. E. Minors, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EADES—August 13th, at Morar, the wife of Surgeon Eades, 17th Native Infantry, of a daughter.
HALL—August 11th, at Singeil Estate, Kurseong, the wife of Forbes Hall, of a daughter.
NEILL—August 11th, at 19, Harrington Street, Calcutta, the wife of Captain Neill, of a son.
PHILLIPS—August 6th, at Bersillah, Morar Bazaar, Upper Assam, the wife of C. E. Phillips, of a son.

DEATHS.

FISHER—August 8th, at Murree, of cholera Captain Edward Dean Fisher, 4th Hussars, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter-master-General, Rawul Pindi Division.
HAWORTH—August 8th, at Simla, of bronchitis, Harry, youngest son of the late J. H. Haworth, of Calcutta, aged 11 months and 8 days.
MILLER—August 6th, at Murree, of cholera, Alexander, infant son of Major A. G. Miller, Royal Artillery, aged 1 year and 6 months.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Aug 18	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 19	11-0 A.M.	6-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 23	11-0 A.M.	1-30 P.M.
China	„ 21	3-0 P.M.	No after Packet.
Australia	„ 19	3-0 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 25	3-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	„ 25	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 P.M. The following are the revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails :—
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 P.M.
Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.
Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M., and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 2 annas. All others will be refused.
The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

		5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. POPE'S CASE.

HYDERABAD, SIND, 17TH AUGUST.

Mr. Pope's case is decided. He is acquitted of causing grievous hurt or of causing the death of Ibrahim. He is pronounced to be guilty of causing only simply hurt and is fined Rs. 500.

Mr. Pope takes leave.

MADRAS NEWS.

MADRAS, 17TH AUGUST.

The weather is dreadfully hot. A European employé in the Adjutant General's Office dropped down dead soon after reaching office to-day.

Mr. Loch, Municipal President, returns to Madras at the close of the month. It is rumoured that Government has resolved not to permit him to rejoin his appointment, but that Surgeon General Balfour, now on the retired list, succeeds to the office.

OOTACAMUND NEWS.

OOTACAMUND, 17TH AUGUST.

A new warrant for increasing the pay of all non-commissioned officers and soldiers comes into force in India next month.

Surgeon General Balfour is likely to be the next Municipal President of Madras.

The Governor and his Councillors are busy considering reductions in expenditure.

OPENING OF THE NERIAD MILLS.

NERIAD, 17TH AUGUST.

The Neriad Mills were opened at 5 P.M. to-day with great success. The whole of the town population turned out. The engines worked in first rate style. The new system of driving the machinery has been adopted for the first time in this country; also the improved processes in scutching, carding and spinning cotton. The Mills hold out excellent prospects. Gentlemen from Ahmedabad, Baroda and Bombay were present.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CIVIL WAR IN TURKEY.—REPORTED VICTORY OF THE MONTENEGRINS.

LONDON, 17TH AUGUST.

Unofficial Montenegrin despatches state that a body of 15,000 Turks have attacked their position at Kutchi but were repulsed. The details received concerning this attack are, however, only meagre.

POSITION OF PRINCE NIKITA'S ARMY.

The Montenegrin army under the command of Prince Nikita has quitted the vicinity of Trebigne.

CONCENTRATION OF THE SERVIAN FORCES.

According to latest advices the Servians are concentrating their forces at Banja.

Large numbers of volunteers are joining the Servians from Russia.

THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty the Queen has gone to Edinburgh.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, 16TH AUGUST.

Congress have voted a Commission of Inquiry into the Silver Question.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

LONDON, 16TH AUGUST; AFT.

The Agricultural Bureau at Washington reports the condition of the Cotton crop as improved nearly to the full average.

LONDON, 16TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera..... 4½d.

The Manchester Market has been firm, but less active.

3 per cent. Consols for account .... 96⅞.

Bar Silver ..... 53d.

LINE REPORTS.—17TH AUGUST.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.—17TH AUGUST.

(MADRAS TIMES.)

CANNANORE, 5-15 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W., thermometer 85, barometer 29·82. Fall of rain 21 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. E., S. W., thermometer 81. Fall of rain 1 inch 10 cents.

MANGALORE, 11-26 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind S.E.N., thermometer max. 80, min. 78. Fall of rain 29 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind E. S. E. thermometer 80, barometer 29·78.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. S. W. strong, thermometer 86. Fall of rain 35 cents.

THE following remarks are extracted from our "Price Current" in our Overland edition:—

The position of Silver in London and with it the exchangeable value of the Rupee has undergone a complete revolution within the past week. When we wrote for last Mail the latest quotation for Bar Silver was 51¾d. per oz., and the Government Notification inviting Tenders at any time up to the 16th instant for an extra half million of Council drafts at 1s. 8d. per rupee was looked upon as little short of useless. Before the Mail actually left, however, we had advice of Silver having advanced to 52¾d., followed in a couple of days by a rise to 54d., from which it has receded to 53¾d. In the meantime the advance enabled the Banks to take up the additional £500,000 of Council drafts at 1s. 8¼d. and at the regular fortnightly biddings on the 16th instant £500,000 was allotted at 1s. 8¾d. per rupee, being an advance of ¼d. to ⅜d. per cent. from the previous fortnightly allotments.

A movement of this magnitude has naturally further increased the uncertainty in business, in fact, we question whether the disturbance to regular trade has not been greater from the rise than the previous fall. It has certainly been more unexpected, as the decline, however rapid, had been going on for months previously, while the recovery has been sudden and only the matter of as many weeks, and the actual causes, which have brought it about, are perhaps less generally understood than the reasons for the fall. Up to 1s. 7d., or even 1s. 7½d., was put down to the natural reaction from the previous rapid and undue collapse, but as to the cause of the further advance of 1d. per rupee all that seems to be known is that a demand has sprung up for Silver in China, and that when buyers came into the London Market on this account supplies were found to be comparatively small. Of the probable extent of the China demand, and the reason of the reported scarcity of the metal in London, nothing however has come to the surface, but the general opinion expressed is, that requirements for China are little more than the usual demand for the Tea and Silk season, while the scarcity of Silver is merely a question of price, due more to sellers temporarily withdrawing from the market than any actual falling off in supplies. If these ideas are correct, the probability is that Exchange has about reached its highest for a time, if even a decided reaction does not take place, but on the other hand there is always the possibility that not only the ultimate available supply of Silver has been exaggerated, but that the capability of the East for absorbing an increased quantity of the metal at its present reduced value has been greatly under-estimated. The discussion of the question on this basis is beyond the scope of a market report, and moreover would only mean going over the ground which has been so ably investigated and set forth by the London Committee, but is worthy of notice as regards the question of supply, that notwithstanding the talked-of scarcity, about a million sterling in Silver has been shipped to India within the past month, a circumstance of anything like this scale of imports added to Council drawings will be more than our export trade can counterbalance, especially as every rise in Exchange such as we have latterly experienced tends to diminish the volume of exports and increase the amount of imports.

We do not argue from this that the value of the Rupee must permanently recede to a lower level than it now holds, on the contrary, we have consistently held to the opinion, that left to itself, the ordinary course of trade would ultimately re-establish it at something approaching its former level, but we do think the present recovery has been too rapid to be permanent, and we much fear we must yet see some extensive fluctuations before the rate settles to a steady level.

THE vacancy created in the High Court Bench at Calcutta, by the death of the Hon'ble F. A. B. Glover, will, it is said, be temporarily filled by the Hon'ble W. F. McDonnell.

THE Victoria Cross gained by Major Channer in the Perak expedition, was presented to him last week by Colonel E. B. Clay, Commandant of the 1st Goorkhas, in the presence of the whole regiment on parade.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Surat, which will sail to-day with the overland mails, takes out three boxes of gold bars, valued at Rs. 2,27,000, for London, despatched by the Agra Bank, and five boxes silver coins, valued at Rs. 20,000, for Alexandria, despatched by the French Bank.

AN Assistant Apothecary at the General Hospital, Madras, named Charles Benjamin Conolly, committed suicide on Tuesday morning last by taking a dose of two ounces of dilute hydrocyanic acid, which he bought at a chemist's shop. He appears to have taken to drinking occasionally lately, and to have been depressed in mind. The jury found that he died from poison taken in a state of temporary insanity.

THE *Russian World* proposes that Russia should enter into an alliance with England "in order to keep down the anti-Slavonic tendencies of Austro-Hungary." If, on the other hand, England should persist in keeping her squadron at Besika Bay, this might lead to a war in which her English possessions in India would be seriously threatened. This is not so improbable as some people think, for, says the *World*, when the Russians captured Taschkend the late Maharaja of Cashmere sent a secret mission to the Russian Commander, offering to assist him "in case he had any further plans." What will the Maharaja's Prime Minister say to this remark of the *Russian World*!

AT a fancy dress ball given lately at Government House, Brisbane, the Governor wore the full dress of a Malay Maharaja, which was given him by the Maharaja of Johore, K.C.S.I., whose acquaintance he formed in the Straits Settlements during his year of office as the first Lieutenant-Governor of Malacca, and who, upon hearing of the projected fancy dress ball, volunteered to do everything in his power to further its success. The coat, or jacket, was gorgeous throughout with gold lace embroidery; the trousers, with a broad stripe of the same showy material, were relieved by a sarong of thick China-silk cloth, reaching from the waist to almost the knees, its sinuous windings supporting an ancient kris, or Malay dagger. A smart velvet turban in scarlet, black, and green, designed by the Johore magnate himself, completed the costume.

THE Calcutta correspondent of a contemporary writes that a court-martial would assemble on Monday at Fort William, with Colonel Basden, of Battray's Sikhs, as president, for the purpose of trying Major Playfair, of the Indian Staff Corps, on certain charges advanced against him by the local Government in connection with the duties of that officer when serving as Superintendent of the Hazareebaugh Jail. Sir Richard Temple, so long ago as last year, published an exhaustive minute on the matter, and Major Playfair has been under suspension from his civil duties ever since. The court martial has been ordered by the home authorities in answer to the earnest solicitation of Major Playfair, who is anxious for a thorough investigation into the whole matter. The Major will have the benefit of the assistance of Mr. Macrae, of the Calcutta Bar, during the progress of the inquiry.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Belgaum, says: The station of Belgaum has had quite a gloom cast over it by the departure for Aden of Colonel and Mrs. Faulknor. Colonel Faulknor was the popular commandant of the Prince of Wales Grenadiers, and being lately transferred to command his former regiment the 6th N. I., on its becoming vacant proceeded to Aden, where he will also command the Brigade until General Schneider returns. I believe, I may say, few have carried away with them so many regrets and good wishes. Their genial kindness seems to have endeared them to *all*, and the undeviating justice, tempered with mercy, shown by Colonel Faulknor, to the natives under his command, made him, though a stranger to the Grenadiers when he first joined, much beloved by both men and native officers. He belongs to the old type of Indian officer, and he carries with him the good wishes of all.

WRITING about the treatment of natives by Europeans, the *Madras Times* says:—"We hope that Lord Salisbury sometimes reads a free translation of what the native papers have to say on this subject. Their writings often—we might almost say *always*—show a feeling of a malignant character towards the white people, and this under no provocation, for if any man in India knows the advantages of English rule, and of the presence of stalwart Englishmen in the country, we suppose it must be the editor of the native press, whose very existence depends upon both. This is a feeling, a *hostility*, for which Englishmen here are in no way accountable, and it is impossible to see how it is to be overcome, for it arises from the very meanest passions—envy, hatred, malice. The coolness between the two races is, we admit, a great misfortune, and it is possible that this may be improved away in some measure, by returning to old institutions and a more oriental habit of thought than has characterised almost all the Anglo-Saxon's proceedings since the extinction of the old Company. Never were Englishmen in India more thoroughly English than they are now, and this Anglicism must, as a matter of course, help to separate us socially from a people which makes no social advances from its side of the gulf whatever."

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 10th August 1876, that in Madras fair rain has fallen, and prospects are improved, though in Kurnool the season is still said to be unfavourable. Prospects have slightly improved in Mysore, though the rainfall is still very deficient. In Sind the river is high, and some damage has been caused by floods, but prospects are good. Elsewhere throughout the Bombay Presidency the rainfall has been very light, and more is much required in nearly every district. The fall has also been slight in the Central Provinces except in the eastern districts, and more rain is needed. More is also required in Berar and Central India. In Rajpootana prospects are generally good, but rain is required in some places. In Bengal and Assam the fall has been copious, and in Behar enough rain has at last fallen: prospects are good and operations are being vigorously pushed on. The rains have been good in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and prospects are favourable. In the Punjaub slight rain has fallen only at Delhi, Umballa, and Rawul Pindee prospects are, however, good. Reports from Burma are favourable.

FOR more reasons than one we are sorry that the ice supply in Bombay has failed. It is not only making the majority of people irritable, but it is actually driving a few to invent jokes and be funny, although fun at such a period is about as seasonable as a dancing bear at a funeral. For instance, Smith says—"I am very sorry that I made up that little row with Noggs. Now would have been the time to enjoy a little coolness between us!" And when moving off to a quiet corner to hope that the miscreant may be forgiven, it is painful to overhear the playful banter between Young Cockahoop and old Grimble. "No *burru*!—this is a nice state of matters, Grimble, old boy!" "I beg your pardon. Anything but an ice state of matters, young Cockahoop," says old Grimble. Painful is no word for this. But what is the pain caused by these things to the terrible state of your feelings when, thinking of the shortcomings of the Tudor Ice Company more in sorrow than in anger, a boisterous young fellow catches you by the coat-collar and beseeches you in well-simulated earnestness to give him an introduction to some eligible lady possessed of frigid manners and a cool thousand or two a month in England, or at the very least to let him know how he could get influenza!

THE following remarks by a native of Madras, of a high caste family, are published in the *Madras Mail*:—

With the highest admiration I have of the English as a race, my heart breaks to think of the disgust and the animosity which too many of them justly produce in the Mofussil. Instances of the nobility are too well known. I will adduce here, but two of the opposite kind. Here is dialogue No 1:—

European Mofussilite.—"Boy, bring me that chatty in which I shut up the cobra we caught the other day to see if it would live without food."

Boy (bringing it).—"Here, Sir."

European Mofussilite.—Open it.

Boy.—"I rather break and run, Sir. Elsc it bite, I die."

European Mofussilite.—"You rascal, open the mouth and hold the chatty, or I shoot you."

(Boy, obeys.—Cobra shoots out and bites, boy dies).

No indictment follows, because death was of course unintentional.

We now challenge our correspondent, writes the *Mail*, to produce evidence of any European ever having acted in the way described. The "dialogue No. 2," we did not publish on account of its indecency; but we may state briefly that its object was to show that some European officials in the Mofussil prelude their official work with the grossest sensuality, and require the village officers to be their procurers. Our correspondent is a member of a distinguished and high caste native family, he is a graduate of an University, and a rising official. When such a man gives ready credence to coarse libels about Europeans it is not matter for much wonder that natives, who belong to a lower class in every way, misunderstand the motives and actions of our countrymen.

SIR SALAR JUNG AND HIS RECEPTION IN ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is not a new-fangled notion, or a folly only recently put into practice, on the part of Englishmen in England, to make a *lion* of every *jackal* that visits England, no matter for what purpose, from India. This has been the case since the first visit of our friend the late Judge of the Small Causes Court, more than a quarter of a century ago, down to the recent sojourn of the *eminent* Bombay photographer, and none of the natives that went to England ever had cause to complain of the lukewarmness of their reception on the part of the society of London. All this is forcibly brought to one's mind by the extraordinary attentions shown to his Excellency Sir Salar Jung, the Prime Minister of the Nizam of Hyderabad, who has recently left England to return to his country. Amongst other things he has had conferred on him the Freedom of the City of London in a gold box, and the University of Oxford has made him a D. C. L. (Professor Monier Williams's "gamana, gamana" with a vengeance.) The Corporation and the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester have presented to him flattering addresses, as also the people of that part of Scotland where the Duke of Sutherland's "Dunrobin Castle" is situated; and all this in addition to innumerable receptions and parties, including the Queen's, where he was the honoured guest and the observed of all observers! The East India Association also came forward with an address, but then it was in a legitimate direction, they having undertaken to see that every native of Hindostan coming out consigned to their care has a *quantum louffiet* of adulation, deserved or un-deserved. When they made so much fuss about the photographer, Mr. Hurrichund Chintamon, they must do something in proportion for the Prime Minister of Hyderabad.

I think all that has been done, excepting of course the noble hospitality shown to Sir Salar, had too much of the element of hypocritical flattery, at which no doubt the Mahomedan Knight Commander of the Star of India, astute and sharp witted as he is, must have laughed in his sleeve. He must have found considerable satisfaction in the idea that on the whole the people of England are as great and as unmeaning humbugs in certain respects as the people of India.

When Sir Salar left Hyderabad for England, it was said the object of his visit was to get the Berars restored to the Nizam, but during his sojourn in England, the matter was hardly touched upon, it seems; perhaps the Duke of Sutherland and such other well meaning friends impressed upon his mind the impossibility of the British Government doing any such thing, and wise as he is, he refrained from saying anything more about it. My impression is, that his shrewdness led him to believe that he was somewhat in disfavour with the Calcutta Government and the Secretary of State for India and his Council for not bringing down to Bombay the Nizam to pay his personal respects to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, when he was here, and that he thought of going to England, without caring for the expense and trouble, to wipe off all remembrance of the ill-feeling created by the Nizam's refusal to leave Hyderabad.

So far as Sir Salar Jung's personal interests and his reputation as the acutest Indian politician of the day are concerned, it is to be feared his *prestige* has somewhat suffered. In the first place it was taken for granted on all hands that the tranquility of Hyderabad and the safety of the boy Prince depended on the veritable presence of the Prime Minister at Hyderabad, and now Hyderabad has been without his presence for six months, and everything is quite there. Secondly, the knowing ones in England will question the policy of his sacrificing his dignity by an endeavour to smooth the ruffled plumage of the Indian Government.

Lest my meaning might be misconstrued, I would add that my remarks about the lion and the jackal in the beginning of this letter are not intended to apply in their literalness to that exalted personage, Sir Salar Jung of Hyderabad.

August 16. A. B.

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the time when Government stepped forward to purchase the Elphinstone Estate, it was never apprehended that such keen competition would arise from the private bunders, but that the greater portion of the trade would keep as formerly to the Carnac Bunder and the Town Custom House Bunder, where some years' ago almost the entire traffic of Bombay used to be concentrated. Private enterprise has, however, within the last few years done much to divert such exclusive traffic which diversion, there can be no doubt, prejudicially affects the Port Trust, promising similarly to affect mercantile interests as may be seen by the suit now pending between Messrs. Remington and Co. and Messrs. Graham and Co., the latter firm having espoused the cause of the Cooper Landing Company. This case is one in which certain goods were refused to be delivered over to the consignees, but landed at the Sassoon Dock by the Landing Company, and it is contended, of course, that this did not fail to benefit both Dock and Landing Company and at the same time caused direct loss to the bunder where the consignee wished the goods to be landed. Hence a lawsuit has been filed and an injunction of the High Court issued, restraining captains of vessels from delivering cargo to other than consignees' boats except by desire. Another complication has since arisen in which the Renown occupies a conspicuous place. Such occurrences must inevitably result in detaining vessels in harbour, delaying merchants in taking delivery of their goods, and increasing freights, together with any amount of petty annoyances, which will continue so long as private bunders exist in Bombay to compete with each other.

The position of the Port Trust with so many private properties on the foreshore, all eager to secure traffic, is a very anomalous one, never contemplated as likely to happen when Government bought up the Elphinstone Estate and vested it together with the Free Government Bunders in the Trustees' hands. This step at once was advantageous to the owners of private bunders, as a field was laid open to them by which to draw an income, viz.—from wharfage. From that time a new era began in bunder competition, and the most strenuous exertions were made, and they are being made now, for the purpose of securing traffic. Considerable success has attended these efforts. It is absurd to think that a Port Trust can answer the purpose it is intended for when such difficulties bar the way by diverting traffic, and some foresight may have been lacked at the time when the Elphinstone Estate was purchased in not providing for such a contingency as competition. Now, however, that the properties have been taken over and vested in the Trustees, and as competition seems so much opposed to their well-doing, Government should come promptly to the fore, and by sanctioning purchase of the entire portion of the foreshore yet remaining in private hands place the Trustees at once in a position to make the Port Trust what it should be and what it would have been if there were no competing bunders—that is, a success financially as well as in every other sense of the word. There are some who say that the Elphinstone Estate purchase was a mistake without hazarding a hasty assertion, it yet may safely be said that that step *will* prove to be a mistake if the foreshore be permitted to remain as at present split at and parcelled into different portions, each of which sets up in opposition to each other separately and to the Port Trust as a body conjointly and collectively. The companies owning private bunders are in a better position to win over traffic in consequence of the commercial relationship of the shareholders who are more or less all merchants, of whom each one individually can bring by influence some goods at least to the different properties in which the interest exists. Now, if one of these companies enter into partnership with a popular landing agency that can cater for work by holding out different inducements to captains of steamers and ships, a very large quantity of goods traffic must naturally be won over. The Port Trust does not undertake landing and shipping of goods, but even supposing that it did as a corporation, it would be impracticable to cater for work, and as no great privileges, concessions or inducements could be offered, the work would be gained by the private landing agency and private bunders would profit. Government must sooner or later be forced to buy up these bunders, and it would be by far the wisest course to throw off the Fabian policy now, and by taking prompt steps to secure them, put the Port Trust on a firm and substantial basis in a fair field where its resources can be fully developed. This would immediately put an end to the bitter feelings arising from competition. Such disputes as are now in Court would never arise if the entire foreshore were under one management—a point of some interest to merchants, who are not, as a rule, fond of being mixed up in ruinous litigation.

As matters stand at present, the Prince's Dock, when completed, is not likely to effect any improvement, for though in every way better adapted for vessels entering to unload or load, yet private companies will send barges that will go into Dock and there receive cargoes for transport to opposition bunders. So that the new Dock will receive only bare tonnage dues from the vessels and not even those, if Messrs. Sassoon and Co. throw open their Dock as at present without charge. In England, the practice of receiving cargo by barges from vessels in Dock is very common, and the same will be inevitably followed in Bombay, which will make affairs worse than they are now and give the Port Trust the appearance of a vast bubble. Once the foreshore was vested in one management, the mercantile element would have a voice in fixing one fair and equable tariff of rates, and at this tariff there would be no dissatisfaction, seeing that leading merchants had a hand in framing it. As it has been said above, the only resource left is to purchase the private properties in order that interest due on capital expended may be paid; and it behoves the Trustees to move properly in the matter, and by representing the matter in a fair and plain light to Government, forestall time in an event that must take place at no distant date, viz.:—acquisition of the entire foreshore.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 17th August. ALPHA.

A STRANGE CURE FOR CHOLERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 3rd instant you mention the discovery by Dr. Boustead, of Tanna, of a new remedy for cholera, *viz.*:—salicylic acid. I have not the slightest idea what this is, but as I have heard within the last few weeks of a cure by lactic acid in its crudest form, I desire to know if such has been ever tried before. About a month ago one of the native inspectors on a new road work in this province took ill with cholera, which was just then carrying off a number of work people; when, repairing to the nearest village, he secured a lot (ten seers he says) of *chach*, or butter milk, and commenced to satisfy a burning thirst with only this. Soon after finishing all this liquid he fell asleep thoroughly exhausted. He slept for eight or ten hours, and then got up, feeling almost as well as he did before the attack came on. He says he had *pucka* cholera, and I have no reason to doubt him. Does butter milk find any place in the pharmacopœia?

Kattywar, 14th August. S.

BOMBAY STEAM FERRIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the published report of the Committee on the proposed extension of the ferry monopoly, and the enaction that a coasting voyage is legally to be considered a ferry service, it would appear that it is not likely there will be any extension southwards, and hundreds of the native community will feel grateful to the Committee for the decision they have arrived at. It would now be desirable if a committee of disinterested persons were appointed to inquire into the working and arrangements of the present ferry system, and whether it is the best that could be devised for the comfort, convenience and safety of the passengers; also with regard to fares, times of departure and arrival, and to consider the case of those places where the ferry communication has been closed, or been rendered less frequent, and also to take into consideration the population and importance of those places. Formerly there were two steamers employed in running across the harbour; now there is only one, by which we might be led to believe that the passenger traffic is decreasing instead of increasing—a result that might be anticipated under the circumstances as the present contractors have enjoyed a monopoly of the traffic for several years to the exclusion of all others, and have not been able to stimulate the traffic contrary to experience in the working of steam traffic generally, even under less favourable conditions. In justice, and in the interests of those who are compelled to maintain the present ferry system, some independent supervision should be exercised over its working. It is now a one-sided affair, nor does it appear to be the business of any one to interfere, although the contract is one in which the public is generally interested, and the terms of the contract are known only to the contracting parties. Such things could not exist in any other place than Bombay. No one knows under what obligations the contractors are to the public. The steamers are run at any time, at any rate of speed, and as far as is known there is no one to interfere with them. Economy of working should not be carried to such an extent as to cause inconvenience or detention to passengers. I may mention on my proceeding to Rewas from Bombay some time ago during the fine season, we arrived opposite Rewas pier about high water. Instead of stopping and landing the passengers in a proper manner, the steamer ran past the pier, then stopped, and the passengers, some 30 or 40 in number at least, including myself, were huddled into a native boat, and the steamer appeared to be then two-thirds of its way towards Dhurumtur river. Again, the other day, I embarked on board the steamer at Rewas pier for Bombay. On leaving the pier the steamer steered towards Dhurumtur river and on my asking the reason for its doing so, I was told they were going to meet the Dhurumtar boat. After steaming three-fourths of the distance from Rewas towards the mouth of the river, a non-descript looking vessel made its appearance, something like a steam flat or scow, and steaming apparently at a rate of 3 or 4 miles an hour. It was thatched with *jokies* over its centre, and after some little manœuvring had taken place, it came alongside and we took on board the passengers, after which we proceeded towards Bombay. On passing Rewas pier I found we had been exactly one hour from the time of leaving it, until we passed the pier again, but in a steamer of ordinary capacity for speed, we ought to have arrived at Bombay within that time. If the contractors are of opinion that time or detention is of no object to native passengers, the sooner the contract is done away with the better; and let us revert to the former state of things, which would be really to our advantage in every respect, or perhaps it would be more to the general interests of the community if the monopoly were done away with altogether, and the service left open to competition; the passengers would then meet with due consideration and attention, and fares would be reduced to a minimum.

With reference to those places on the coast outside the harbour limits to which the term ferry has been applied, they are worse off than the harbour ferries. Thull, with which is comprised the populous villages of Kheim and Nairan, distant 6 miles, and having an approximate population of at least 5,000 inhabitants, has had its ferry communication with Bombay closed altogether, but what the people have done to deserve such a fate I don't know; perhaps it does not suit the convenience of the contractor to call there. The people have had a daily boat service backwards and forwards to Bombay for the last 80 years, but they have now the alternative of going to Rewas 12 miles distance, or to Alibaug, 6 miles, where a steamer calls on alternate days going to or returning from Bombay, and to crown all, the fares were raised some time ago.

Alibaug, Chowl, Akshee and Rewadunde, having an aggregate population of about 13,000 inhabitants, have had their means of communication with Bombay curtailed. Instead of a daily service backwards and forwards, they have now an alternate daily service, so that a journey to Bombay which formerly occupied two days, now occupies four. This is obstructiveness in every sense of the word, and it may be reasonably asked what have the people gained by the steam service? If a plea of additional safety could be put in that would be something; but such is not the case. The steamers only run in the fair season, and at the present time the sailing boats arrive daily in Bombay laden with passengers, while the steamers are lying in harbour until the fine weather sets in.

One of the principal reasons urged for establishing the so-termed ferry service to Bankote was that it would open up a pleasant route to Mahableshwar, but it would be desirable to know how many persons availed themselves of this route during the past season, and how many of those are likely to adopt that route again. The object may be considered a failure, but it is owing to this arrangement in some measure, that the travelling facilities to the intermediate places have been curtailed. The steamer is not sufficient for the service; two are required to keep up a daily service backwards and forwards, and those steamers should be placed under the provision of the Passenger Act with regard to the number allowed to be carried. The necessity for this must be evident to any one, who has seen the vessels arrive at the Carnac Bunder.

Bombay, 16th August. ROLWAR.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens and beautifies the human hair, prevents it falling off or turning grey, and eradicates scurf, dandriff, &c. Rowlands' Kalydor eradicates all spots, freckles and cutaneous eruptions, and produces a beautifully clear and delicate complexion. Sold by all chemists, druggists, and oil and hair dressers and stores. Ask for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid cheap spurious imitations. Bombay wholesale and retail Agents, PEACHEY and Company, Limited, Byculla and Fort; also at Poona.

BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—An adjourned meeting of the Faculty of Arts will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Friday, the 25th instant, at 5 P.M.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 7th August 1876 was Rs. 48,59,068; no silver was received during the week. The sum of Rs. 43,59,068 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 43,59,068. There is in addition 2,61,825 Rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 15th August, was 401, being 8 less than in the preceding week, 18 more than the total of the week ending 17th August, 1875; and 67 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 323 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 30·66.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Jooma Ismail, a hack buggy driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for cruelly torturing his horse. He was charged at the instance of police constable No. 793 B. Also a cart driver, named Shaik Mahomed, was fined yesterday Rs. 2 by the same Magistrate for torturing his bullock, charged at the instance of Mr. Smith, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

MAGISTRATES' WARRANTS.—A warrant was ordered yesterday to issue for the arrest of a Hindu, named Nanjee Mausee, for failing to answer to a summons issued by the Third Magistrate of Police, Mr. Nana Morojee, on a charge of assault preferred against him by Sullaman Noor Mahomed, alleged to have been committed on the 9th instant. Another warrant was also ordered to issue yesterday for the arrest of Moroba Purshotum who had also failed to answer to a summons issued by the same Magistrate in order to show cause for refusing to support Luxmebai, the defendant's lawful wife.

THE SUSPECTED MURDER.—The man Jetha, in whose company the boy Tribhowan Lalldass was last seen when he was alive and well on Tuesday evening, and was afterwards found drowned in the Mombadavie Tank minus the silver waistchain and two silver anklets which the boy had on his person, has been arrested by the Police and the ornaments have been traced to a Borah, but a portion of the waistchain and the two silver anklets were found melted, and the remaining portion of the waistchain unmelted, was identified as the chain that was worn by the deceased Tribhowan Lalldass, and alleged to have been sold to the Borah by the man Jetha Ramchunder. The prisoner was yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, simply with the minor offence of the theft of the boy's ornaments and was remanded to jail to the 24th instant, on which date the Coroner's inquest in respect to the circumstances connected with the death of the boy Tribhowan Lalldass will be concluded and very probably the prisoner Jetha Ramchunder will then be charged with the graver offence of murder.

DECCAN FLOWER AND DOG SHOW, 1876.—The committee of management has announced in a prospectus that the horticultural exhibition for the current year will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th of September, in the grounds of the Council Hall. The Dog Show will be held at the same time.—*Poona Observer.*

THE CHINCHWUD PALKEE GOD.—The Chinchwud palkee god Mooriagosamee is expected to arrive here on Saturday next from Chinchwud, *en passant* to Moreshwur, in the Poorundhur Talooka. We hear that this palkee will be accompanied by two hundred pilgrims, and we hope that the authorities will adopt precautionary measures to prevent their entering the City or the Cantonment as an effectual preventative of any infectious disease with which they may or may not be already infected.—*Id.*

FOOTBALL.

CELTS *VS.* SAXONS.

A MATCH was played last evening on the Band-stand ground, in which eleven Scotch, Welsh, and Irish members of the Gymkhana Club kicked against eight Englishmen. The sides were composed as follows:—

CELTS.

Half Backs.

Tennent. Roberts.

Backs.

McPherson.

Forwards.

Murray. Dunlop.
Morris. Farran.
Russel. Elliot.
Mansell. Mitchell.

ENGLISH.

Half Backs.

Hardcastle. Jefferson.

Back.

Bedford.

Forwards.

Whitcombe. Thacker.
Beaumont. A. Turner.

Nicholson.

The match throughout was greatly in favour of the Celts, because of their numerical superiority. The English kicked off, playing with the wind, and in a very short time Murray managed to break through their weak back lines, and obtain a touch down behind goal. Tennent tried to kick a goal, but the attempt was a failure. He soon had another opportunity, McPherson, "back," getting hold of the ball, and after a long run touching down behind goal. Tenuent's second attempt at the place kick, however, was not more successful than the first. Time was now called, and the Celts had to kick against the wind, but they still proved too much for the Saxons, and it was not long before Tennent (half back) caught the ball as it came out from a scrimmage, and succeeded in touching down behind goal. He once more tried the place kick, but although he was very close, the umpire decided it was no goal. At this stage of the game, one of the principal players on the English side, who ought certainly to have shown a better example to his men, took a sudden fit of disgust, mounted his horse, and fled from the field. So ignominious a retreat has not been witnessed since Bannockburn! This unexpected and untimely proceeding necessitated a readjustment of the sides, and the Welsh, including Roberts and Mansell, went over to the English. Afterwards the game was much more closely contested, but was still in favour of the Scotch and Irish, who kept the ball well down towards their opponents' goal. When time was called everybody declared they had had a very pleasant game. If themselves did no other service, it was at any rate a capital opportunity for affording a "breather" to those who are to meet the sturdy youngsters of the Bombay United on Monday evening next.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. SURAT, Captain G. C. Burne, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr William Wearing. Mrs Banner.
Mr Thomas Hayes. Dr Shipton.
Mr J Ledingham.

FOR BARNDISI.

Mr G H Howe. Mr Richard Muir.
Col J F MacAndrew. Mr Quilty.

FOR VENICE.—Mr W F McDonell.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort.	Byculla.	Colaba
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts
Thursday, 17th Aug. (up to 6 a.m.)...	0 03	0 17	0 03
Previously registered	37 29	41 96	37 40
Total up to date ...	37 37	42 13	37 40

THE MAZAGON COMPANY AND THE PORT TRUST.

THE following memorial to the Viceroy and correspondence has been sent us for publication:—

To the Right Hon. Lord Lytton, Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

The humble memorial of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, now reconstituted and called the Mazagon Company, Limited,

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,—That your memorialists had in January last memorialized your Excellency's Government praying that steps be taken to relieve the Mazagon Company of the pressure which is put upon it by the competition of the Bombay Port Trust against private enterprise, but which, as it has been shown, is specially directed against the Mazagon Company, and suggesting that the property be taken over by the Government upon payment of the sum for which the said property was sold.

That your memorialists, having waited with patient expectation for acknowledgment thereof, now venture to pray that your Excellency will be pleased to vouchsafe a reply thereto.

That your memorialists would beg to avail of this opportunity to call attention to para. vi. of their memorial, and to urge upon your Excellency's serious consideration the ungenerous and arbitrary proceeding of the Port Trust against everything affecting their traffic. By dint of persistent competition the Trustees have so reduced the traffic, and impoverished thereby the revenue of the Mazagon Company, that your memorialists feel sure their Company must soon collapse from the sheer pressure put upon it, unless your Excellency in Council interfere to avert the disaster; and here your memorialists would beg leave to reiterate, "that if it could have been foreseen or even supposed that Government would, with the resources of an Empire, enter into competition with your memorialists, your memorialists would never have placed themselves in their present position, nor have rendered themselves liable to the heavy charges thrown upon them by the terms of the lease." As your Excellency will be already aware that in consequence of the low rates charged by the Port Trust the timber bazaar, which for many years formed the backbone of the revenue of the Mazagon Company, was removed to the Elphinstone property, causing a loss thereby of Rs. 35,000 to your memorialists.

And as if this loss with its attendant disadvantage was not in itself sufficiently ruinous and discouraging, the Port Trust have, since the date of the last memorial, reduced the fees on seeds, and further considerable reductions, your memorialists understand, are contemplated by them.

That as one more shift to draw the traffic from the Mazagon Company, the Port Trust has opened a timber basin contiguous to it, called the Kussara Bunder, where, owing to reduced rates, nearly all the timber which used to lie at the Mazagon Company's Bunder has been taken, thereby injuring the traffic and considerably impoverishing one of the main sources of revenue of the Company.

That in proof of the pertinacity of the Port Trust, aided by the Customs authorities, to deprive your memorialists of the right to which they are entitled by virtue of the lease subsisting between the Mazagon Company and the Government of India, your memorialists crave your Excellency's perusal of copies of the latest correspondence which has passed between the Agent to the Mazagon Company and the local Commissioner of Customs, in which the latter denies to your memorialists the right to land and ship dutiable goods in face of the concession granted by the terms of the lease, and your memorialists feel sure, your Excellency will be enabled to see by them the unnecessary severity of the pressure which your memorialists are now and again made to feel with no other object, as your memorialists believe, than to stifle private enterprise and divert the local traffic to the

NIPSOMANIA.

I was asked the other day at our club by a friend of over twenty years' standing to write an article on dipsomania. His reason for requesting me to do so was that although a heavy better, a very late bird, and a man who never refuses a drink (I have mixed a great deal with my American and Australian cousins), he had never known me (either when winning or losing) the better or the worse for drink; and feeling sure that a pound or two was an object to me, he thought he would put me in the way of earning a little something. My friend finished his tip by saying that he was ready for a drink from "early morn to dewy eve," and was rather pleased with his quotation; I at once said that I should be too glad to get "money in my purse," but that I could not hold with his quotation unless reversed, as my form is "from early eve to dewy morn" if I have to liquor up; and that anything I could write could be only about nipsomania, as dipsomania was an exhausted subject, and nipping or rather anti-nipping was my long strong suit. I feel sure that constant nipping (it's a nice sounding word) is more deleterious (however mild the liquor may be, Manzanillo for instance) than good steady drinking at dinner or even at lunch; for now-a-days we nip on an empty stomach whereas our forefathers at their early dinners and 9 o'clock suppers swallowed their large quantity of port with plenty of food in their insides. If you must nip, your only chance is to take a certain amount of ammonia to counteract the effects of alcohol and if you wish to play heavily and soberly, the ammonia must be increased from year to year until the anilide is as injurious as the bane. All remedies for nipping must eventually produce some effect on the system and although you may be sober, the general health must suffer from pick-me-ups, restoratives and such like unnecessary stimulants. It is far better in my opinion to get drunk once a week (of two evils I choose the least) than to keep up a false state of sobriety by the constant use of strong remedies which scotch not kill the effects of drink on the brain, and in the blood. I feel sure that any man is to be pitied who can take his whack of drink every night and feels none the worse for it; if the stomach does not suffer the brain must. *Delirium tremens* has saved many a man's life, for the sufferer then understands his position; whereas the apparently sober drinker hardly feels the insidious progress of brain softening or paralysis till too late. Vomiting and sick headache after drinking is a great boon for a youngster; he then begins to think that the game is hardly worth the candle; while the lad who doesn't suffer, tries himself too high, and unless he is one of the marvels of the age, sooner or later must save his stomach at the expense of his head. Correctives are very good things if not abused; for instance, after a regimental or college dinner or at the end of a hunt ball, sal volatile and soda water can do no harm, but if taken as a habit in order to enable you to drink decently, they try the constitution as much, if not more than the extra liquor. I have one piece of advice to give to habitual drinkers (a class entirely apart from habitual drunkards) never smoke before you drink, always eat before you drink, if possible without smoking, smoke if possible without drinking. When you take a restorative pick-me-up or ammonia, give the dose a certain time to assert itself before touching wine or spirits, or even tobacco. If you drink brandy and soda, or such like, take the brandy neat and the soda in the same form; and my last but not least tip to those who indulge is *experto credo*, always carry soda, or better still, potash pills in your pocket.

I have wandered from afternoon nips to after-dinner drinking; avoid them both, especially nips.—*London correspondent of the Pioneer.*

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Public interest in the price of silver has not yet abated. As our attention is directed for the present towards Germany, we give below the concluding portion, the first portion of which we gave on the 15th instant, of the observations of the Select Committee on the movements of silver in

GERMANY.

The total amount of silver coin manufactured and issued in Germany since 1750, till the coinage of silver was stopped in December 1871, is accurately known. That amount, as stated in the passage quoted above, forms the starting point for the calculation. The differences of opinion being when the sum has to be determined, which should be deducted from the total coined, as having disappeared, through many of the processes which have been enumerated. Unfortunately, in many of the calculations, the question of the amount of silver remaining for sale at given moments since the commencement of the operation of withdrawal, and after much silver had been presented for exchange, is mixed up with the calculation of the amount in circulation, before that operation commenced, so that a comparison of the various estimates is rendered somewhat complicated.

The total amount coined since 1750 up to December 1871, was, in round figures, as follows:—

In Thalers	74,200,000*
In Florins (Gulden)	10,200,000
Hanestown Coin	1,200,000
	£. 85,600,000
Small coins of the nominal value of 4,100,000*l.*, containing, say, of pure silver	3,400,000
TOTAL	£. 89,000,000†

The question is, how much of this amount was in circulation in December 1871?

The roughest estimate which has been made is that one-third has probably disappeared.

	£
Taking one-third from the amount of	89,000,000
Say, in round numbers	30,000,000

There would remain in circulation, in December 1871 £ 59,000,000

Your Committee are disposed to think that certainly not less than 30,000,000*l.* has disappeared, and that the amount of 59,000,000*l.* represents a maximum amount; but taking that maximum into account, the further calculation would be as follows:—

	£
Amount in circulation at the end of 1871	59,0 0,000
Deduct,—	
Amount provisionally fixed for requirements of subsidiary coinage	21,500,000
Amount sold up to 26th April 1876, say	6,000,000
	27,500,000
Remaining for sale	£ 31,500,000

Most authorities, however, arrive at a considerably smaller sum. Lord Odo Russell forwards a memorandum "by a gentleman who is well acquainted with the subject," and whom your Committee have reason to believe to have great practical experience in monetary affairs. He says: "It may fairly be calculated that at the commencement of the reform of the coinage there were in circulation silver coins of the value of at least 900 million marks (45,000,000*l.*)." This is 14,000 000*l* less than the estimate brought out by the assumption of the disappearance of one-third, and deducting, as before, 21,500,000 *l.* for new coinage, and 6,000*l.* for sales already made, would leave 17,500,000 *l.* as the surplus stock for sale. The writer puts the total at 20,000,000 *l.* "The amount of silver still to be realised may be set down at about 400,000,000 of marks." Some amounts of silver have, however, been sold since the date at which he took the figures, which may, in part, account of the difference.

The estimate which assumes one-third to have disappeared is in part founded on the actual facts ascertained in the case of the Gulden currency, the whole of which has already been demonetised.

Not more than 68 per cent., *i. e.*, about two-thirds, were presented for exchange. These Guldens were not of old date; they were coined between 1837 and 1871, and the argument is put forward with some force, that if one-third of so recent a coinage is proved to have disappeared, it may certainly be assumed that at least the same proportion, but probably a larger proportion, has disappeared of the Thaler coinage ranging from 1750 to 1871.

Mr. Pietsch gave elaborate evidence on this point. Stating the fact of the disappearance of the florins to the extent of one-third, and enumerating various causes which have led to the export or melting down of silver coin on a large scale, he finally strikes off more than one-half from the amount of the Thaler currency and of the subsidiary coins.

In support of these views, he says: "I am confirmed in my opinion by the fact that in official quarters in Berlin they always say that it is much more than one-half has disappeared; they estimate at from three-fifths to two-thirds. . . . . Knowing how much has been coined of those coins, they can make comparisons, and though they do not give any particulars, they always say that the amount disappeared is as I have stated. Consequently I believe we are justified in supposing that out of the total quantity coined three-fifths have disappeared; but that is a thing which is quite an approximation, it may be more or less; in official quarters they pretend it is more."

Mr. Pietsch finally arrives at the conclusion that 51,000,000*l.* has disappeared out of the entire quantity coined. If this were so, the amount available for sale would, *ceteris paribus* not be 31,500,000*l.*, but 10,500,000*l.* (Mr. Pietsch himself, in a supplemental statement, puts it at about 13,000,000*l.*)

Forcible counter considerations may, however, be urged to the broad view expressed, that because one-third has disappeared in the case of a comparatively recent coinage, three-fifths may be assumed to have vanished in the case of much older coinages. The argument would only hold good if the various series of coins were of the same quality, and equally adapted for melting down or export, whereas this has not been shown to be the case. On the contrary, your Committee have been informed that the South German florins were peculiarly adapted for export. Some series of coins contained more gold mixed up with the silver than others. Some, too, were coined of 750/1000 parts fine, while others were coined of 900/1000 parts fine. Without going into details, it may be said broadly that the argument by analogy is by no means conclusive.

It is further alleged that not all the florins in circulation were actually presented for exchange within the prescribed limit of time, and that since the conclusion of the operation further amounts beyond the 68 per cent., have been melted down for private parties.

But, nevertheless, after making every allowance for the circumstances indicated, the fact of 68 per cent. only of the South German currency having been presented for payment, remains an important fact, and so it has been considered on all sides.

The official documents sent over by Lord Odo Russell contain statements which show that in official circles, as stated by Mr. Pietsch, the estimates entertained are to the effect that a much larger proportion than one third of the coinage had disappeared in the course of time, or rather that the amount to be dealt with fell far short of two-thirds of the original coinage. The articles of the eminent statistician, Dr. Soetbeer, on the Currency Laws, forwarded by Lord Odo Russell, with the remark "that, without being official, they are still recommended as trustworthy by Herr von Bü ow," contain not only his own views, but extracts from debates in the German Parliament, showing the opinions of others, with comments of his own, on the estimates produced.

Dr. Soetbeer states that, looking to the heavy fall in the price of silver, which, at the end of January 1876, was 54⅞ *d.* per oz. standard (or in the proportion of 17·18 to 1 in relation to gold), whereas the exchange of silver coin was taking place at a price of 60½ *d.* per ounce (or in the proportion of 15·50 to 1), it was very intelligible that the question of the probable stock of silver dollars still in existence took a prominent place in the discussion in the "Reichstag."

He then proceeds to give the substance of the observations made on the subject by Deputy Sonneman who, as it appears, applied a very similar mode of calculation as that given in the evidence of Mr. Pietsch just quoted, but with more moderation. Deputy Sonneman stated, "that he had tried to make a calculation on the basis of the fact that of the two-florin pieces of which the retirement had been completed, about 68 per cent. of the total amount coined had been presented for exchange; that he had applied this calculation (that is to say, roughly, the one-third rule) to the thalers coined since 1857, *and a further rather considerable deduction in the case of the older thalers*, and that he had come to the opinion that the total of thaler pieces and fractional parts of thalers still in circulation might amount to about 225,000,000 of thalers (*i. e.*, 675,000,000 marks, or 32,750,000 *l.*)." It will be observed that these figures applied only to the thaler currency. On the basis of this estimate, the speaker continued, "it might not out of place to form a picture as to the amount of silver we may really still have to sell." He then quotes the following figures:—

	Marks.	
Silver already retired	290,000,000	marks 14,500,000
Of which there had been re-coined	125,000,000	
	7,700,000	
Sold	100,000,000	
	(5,000,000*l.*)	255,000,000 marks 12,750,000
Leaving a Surplus of		£ 35,000,000 1,750,000

and concludes: "Accordingly, 30,000,00 to 40,000,000 worth of marks (1,500,000*l.* to 2,000,000*l.*) must remain in the hands of the Government." To this sum he adds the 225,000,000 thalers, or 675,000,000 marks, which he had just estimated to be still in circulation, and he arrives at a total of about 700,000,000 marks, or 35,000,000 *l.*, as still in existence. But from this the sum still necessary to complete the subsidiary coinage, up to the limit of 425,000,000 marks, had still to be deducted. Up to that date 155,000,000 marks had been coined; there remained to be coined 270,000,000 marks (13,500,000 *l.*). Deducting these 270,000,000 marks from the total stock of 700,000,000, the result would be a surplus of 450,000,000 marks (22,500,000 *l.*), which would have by degrees to be sold.

This calculation of Deputy Sonneman accordingly lies about half way between the two estimates previously given. Dr. Soetbeer expresses his regret that he himself is obliged to consider this estimate as "corresponding to the reality, and as rather too low than too high; but he states the important fact, that the representatives of the Government thought that they were bound to assume *a considerably lower estimate* of the stock of thalers which they would have to clear off (beseitigen). He proceeds to quote from speeches of the Ministers on the subject, and it is important to observe, that in these speeches the calculations are made from a totally different point of view.

The Ministers looked to the evidence furnished by such returns as were at their disposal, as to the whereabouts of the silver coins still in circulation, and argued from these data that the amount remaining to be dealt with was very moderate.

Staats Minister Delbruck stated, that stock had been taken of the one and two thaler pieces on hand on the 30 h September 1875 in the public treasuries, the Bank tills, and so forth. The result was a total stock of about 34,270,000 thalers (5,140,000*l.*). Of this amount about 20,000,000 thalers were in the banks, about 11,000,000 in the other treasuries. The Minister then proceeds to infer that the 20,000,00 thaler pieces in the banks "scarcely belong to the traffic (verkehr) of the public properly so-called, but must rather be considered as assets in the hands of the Banks, for the purpose of covering their issues of notes, and that accordingly the amount of thalers to be considered as forming part of the circulation in the hands of the public was reduced to the small amount of 11,000,000 thalers (33,000,000 marks, *i.e.*, 1,650,000*l.*), which was on hand in the State, Communal, and other public chests."

Staats Minister Camphausen (the Prussian Minister of Finance) spoke, says Dr. Soetbeer, "in the same sense," but he carried the analysis of the stock of thalers which was traceable, still further. Taking the 20,000,000 thalers in the banks, he distinguishes between 14,000,000, which were in the Prussian Bank and its branches, and the remaining 6,000 000 which were in non-Prussian banks; of the latter amount he says, that it was money in the hands of banks which, *owing to the withdrawal of small bank-notes* were still in the position of having to meet the wishes of the public for silver money as far as possible, and as the demonetisation of the South German florin had just been decreed, and an amount estimated as equal to about 12,000,000 thalers had still to be withdrawn, it was to be expected that the whole stock of thalers in the non-Prussian banks would not half suffice to meet this gap.

The importance which Herr Camphausen attributed to this evidence may be gathered from the last sentence quoted by Dr Soetbeer: "We are therefore able to look forward to the whole process of this transition with the greatest tranquillity, and we may say to ourselves that this transition will be completed in a fashion which is mere child's play." (In einer wahrhaft spielenden Weise.)

Dr. Soetbeer observes on these declarations of the Ministers, that "while it is true that no positive estimate is expressed of the total amount of thaler coins still on hand, which in future will become superfluous, it is certainly undoubted that their view does not even remotely approach the estimate given by Deputy Sonneman," which, it will be remembered, gave a result of 225,000,000 *t.* as ultimately available for sale.

Dr. Soetbeer, as has been stated, inclined to the view that the latter estimate was rather too low than too high, and he endeavours to meet the arguments of the Ministers. He denies that the comparatively small stock of silver thalers in the hands of the banks permits a conclusion as to the total of this coin circulating in the ordinary daily transactions of the public, as the banks collected gold coins by preference in their cash assets, whereas the public in Northern and Central Germany from old custom liked to use thaler coins as means of payment in the ordinary expences of daily life, so long as they were still to be had in abundance.

Dr. Soetbeer adduces a further argument to show that if so few thalers were still in circulation, an incredible amount of thalers must have disappeared, but this is probably a conclusion which the advocates lower estimate would be prepared to accept.

Your Committee, while they admit the force of the view that the stock of silver coin in the banks cannot justify any distinct conclusion as to the amount of silver that is actually in the hands of the public, circulating from day to day, are nevertheless of the opinion that it is certainly a valuable element of calculation, which ought not to be omitted. The fact that elsewhere than in the pockets of the people, or in hoarded stores, comparatively small amounts could be shown to exist, justified the Ministers to a certain extent in drawing tranquillising inferences.

The two prominent facts to which allusion has already been made, the withdrawal of upwards of 20,000,000 *l.* Sterling of small bank notes, and the issue of 70,000,000 *l.* of new gold coin, must be taken into account. It would appear that, making every allowance for considerable amounts having already been exported, and for the fact that the War Treasure formerly held in silver is now held in gold, a large amount of gold must have passed into the hands of the public. Means have thus been furnished for the larger payments, and silver, previously employed for that purpose, must thus *pro tanto*, have already been driven out of the field. Consequently the silver coin still circulating must be held to circulate for the smaller payments for which neither gold nor bank-notes of larger denominations are equally convenient. The stock of gold coin must be abundant. Therefore silver cannot be simply used for lack of other means of payment. It must be used for those purposes for which it is most convenient, namely, the ordinary payments of daily life; and it is precisely in these that the withdrawal of the small notes has opened up a new channel for the employment of silver for ordinary purposes. It is therefore, that if the amount of silver in circulation is still large, it is large because the ordinary system of every day payments creates the necessity for its being large. Any excess must become apparent in the tills of the banks.

The amount in the tills of the banks, it will be remembered, stated by Herr Delbruck, did not exceed 3,300,000*l.* on the 30th September 1875. Your Committee have inquired what the stock of silver in the same banks amounted to at a later date. They have found on inquiry that the stock ascertainable by the German Government as held on the 31st March 1876, in the Imperial Bank and the 32 private banks of Germany, was rather over 8,000,000 *l.*, but your Committee have no information as to whether the stock in the hands of the Imperial Bank contained any large number of coins belonging to series in course of withdrawal, and which are awaiting disposal, nor whether the new coins issued enter to any extent into the stock in the hands of the banks. They do not know whether the returns have been made up on the same principle on the 30th September and on the 31st of March.

The difference, however, between the 3,300,000*l.* held on the 30th September 1875 and the 8,000,000*l.* held on the 31st March 1876, shows that the argument as to the silver being kept in circulation cannot be pushed too far. The increase between the two dates is large, and running thus counter to the inferences drawn by the Ministers, must suggest caution as to the estimates of the surplus still to be disposed of, which were based upon these arguments. It may be fairly admitted that, looking to the circumstance that not more than 8,000,000*l.* was in tills of the bank on the 31st March, notwithstanding the coining of 11,000,000*l* of new silver coins, and the fact that the circulation still includes a balance of 10,500,000*l.* which has still to be received, it is unlikely that so large an amount as 30,000,000*l.* of silver, the amount in round numbers of the maximum estimates, will still have to be brought to Market. On the other hand, the sum of 8,000 000*l.* held by the Bank on the 31st March, shows that this amount at least might, and probably will, be at once offered for sale. Nor does the statement in this minimum amount in the hands of the banks appear to exclude the possibility of some further stock of silver bullion being in the hands o Government, and also disposable for immediate sale as the result of the melting down of coins which might already have been withdrawn from the imperial Bank, and have been handed over to the manufacturing establishments for conversion into bar silver.

To recapitulate the remaining estimates, they are as follows:

That of Deputy Sonneman, 22,500,000*l.* endorsed by Dr. Soetbeer with the remark that it was rather too low than too high.

That contained in the memorandum forwarded by Lord Odo Russell, which concludes that a short time back the amount might be calculated at 20,000,000*l.*

That of Mr. Pietsch, which, based on views which he declares were shared in official quarters, brought out an amount of about 13,000,000*l.*

Your Committee do not think that they are in a position themselves to adopt any one of the above estimates ranging as they do between 8,000,000*l* and 30,000,000*l.* especially as the uncertainty, is admitted on all sides to be so great; but they cannot deny that the evidence as to the absence of any indication of a large surplus stock has made a considerable impression upon them.

It is clear from much that has already been stated that the amount of silver which should be assumed to have disappeared is not the only element of uncertainty. It is also uncertain how much will be required for subsidiary currency. The sum of 21,500,000*l.*, or 10 marks per head of the population was only provisionally fixed, and doubts are already entertained, especially looking to the withdrawal of the smaller bank notes, which alone appear to have amounted to more than 20 000 000*l.*, whether the sum named will be found sufficient.

In the official "Motives" submitted to the German Parliament as a basis for the clause in the Bill fixing the provisional maximum of 10 marks per head, it is stated why the limit is put higher than the maximum limit (Maximal Grenze) fixed in the Convention of the Latin Union of the 23rd December 1865, which was six francs per head of the population. This limit referred only to the subsidiary coinages of the Union which consisted of 1/5, ½, 1 and 2 francs, whereas no limit was fixed to the coining of five-franc pieces (which were practically the monetary unit), the lowest full-weighted coins. In the German Coinage Law the maximum limit of 10 marks per head was to be applicable to *all silver coins* including the five-mark pieces. The amount to which this limit was raised in Germany left room for about one five-mark piece per head of the population. The passage concludes: "It is open to question whether the limit is not a rather too narrow one. However, it will only then be time for coming to closer quarters with this question when the withdrawal of the silver coin of the separate States is approaching its conclusion."

It should, however, be borne in mind that when these "Motives" were presented, the Government did not contemplate the coining of gold 5-mark pieces, which, so far as they are likely to pass into use, would diminish the amount of silver subsidiary coinage.

The Government were opposed to the coining of a five-mark gold piece at all, alleging as an objection that, besides its costliness, they did not believe that it was suited to fulfil the purposes for which a coin of the value of five mark has to serve; "but in difference to the feeling expressed by the majority in the "Reichstag," they gave way, and promised to give fair play to the coin. Dr. Soetbeer, in his volume on the Coinage Laws, observes (p. 71), "that the experiences alleged to have been made in the United States with the gold one-dollar piece and in France with the gold five franc piece, do not speak much in favour of a gold five mark piece." It may be added, in corroboration of this remark that the proportion of the gold coins shown to be paid in in the ordinary course of business to the Bank of France, appears to indicate that not only the small gold five franc piece but even the 10 franc piece or half Napoleon is not a very popular coin.

A return furnished to your Committee by the Bank of France shows the following amounts as in-stock on a given day—

In 20-franc pieces (gold)	.....	475,700,000 francs.
In 10	,, ,,	..... 31,170,000 ,,
In 5	,, ,,	..... 21,395,000 ,,

While the amount in gold five franc pieces thus amounted to only 21,395,000 francs, the amount in silver five franc pieces was 379,185,000 francs. In fact the part played by the gold five franc piece in France is infinitesimal.

It seems accordingly to be very doubtful whether the introduction of the gold five mark piece into Germany, where the people have been even more in the habit of using silver money than in France, will much diminish the demand for silver subsidiary coinage.

The case of England has also been pointed to in arguments as to the necessary amount of silver coinage for Germany.

Dr. Soetbeer quotes the estimate of Mr. Jevons that in the year 1869 the circulation of silver coin in the United Kingdom was 14,000,000*l.*, or about 9½ marks per head of the population, that is to say, almost the same amount as that fixed by the German Government.

The amount of subsidiary silver coinage necessary for various countries appeared so important to your Committee as bearing on the future demand for silver in countries where demonetisation takes place, that they wished for information as to the view held by the authorities of the Bank of England on the subject of the amount of silver coin actually in circulation.

Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, a Member of your Committee, put in a paper prepared at the Bank of England, shewing the present estimated amount to be 19,536,000*l.*:

	£
Mr. Miller, late cashier of the Bank, estimated the amount in 1860 at	14,799,000
Since then there have been issued	£6,437,000
And worn coin withdrawn	1,700,000
	4,737,000
	£19,536,000

These figures show a considerably larger amount per head of the population than that allowed for Germany.

To this it must be added that it seems certain that more subsidiary coinage will be used in Germany than in England, owing to the smaller use of cheques and to the habit of daily payment for all family expenses in the place of the English system of weekly or monthly bills.

Lord Odo Russell observes in his despatch of the 6 h of May, "The maximum issue of the new silver currency is fixed by Article 4 of Coinage Law at 10 marks a head on the whole population, but in course of time the amount required will in reality be considerably larger even than in England, because the habit of Germany in regard to housekeeping and business transactions necessitate a far larger amount of silver currency for payments which cannot be made in gold.

From what has been stated, it clearly appears that possibly the excess supply, supposed in most of the estimates quoted to be ultimately likely to come to market, may be diminished by further amounts required beyond the present limit of 21,500,000*l.* for subsidiary coinage. (In the estimates of the Ministers, which were based, as has been shown, on the appearance of the silver circulation at the present moment, this element of the circulation appears to have been already taken into account.)

On the other hand, two circumstances have still to be mentioned having an opposite tendency. Firstly, in allowing 10 marks per head of the population, the nominal value of the coins is taken, but as the silver coins contain less silver by 11 per cent. than that nominal value, little more than 19,000,000 *l.* of fine silver would be required for manufacturing the 425,000,000 marks, thus setting an additional 2,000,000 *l.* of silver free; and secondly, there is an amount of Austrian thalers outstanding, which have been incorporated to such an extent with the German coinage, that it is believed they will also be redeemed by the German Government. A special Act was passed with reference to these coins in the Session of 1874. It has been estimated by Dr. Soetbeer that 3,000,000*l.* may be derived from this source.

If the ultimate requirements for subsidiary coinage should at all approach 15 marks per head instead of 10, an additional amount would be required, which would far more than absorb these two last items of increase, which amount together to 5,000,000*l.*

Your Committee have purposely reserved these modifying circumstances for separate mention, and refrained from introducing them with the various estimates they have quoted, as it seemed better to give the estimates precisely as they were framed and stated.

In the foregoing calculations and observations no account has been taken of the amount of silver introduced into Germany by the payment of the French indemnity. Statistics on this point are given in M. Leon Say's official Report "on the payment of the War Indemnity," made in the name of the Budget "Commission of 1875."

Out of the total sum of 200,000,000*l.* paid by France to Germany, a little less than 10,000,000*l.* (240,000,000 fr.) was paid in silver five-franc pieces; and it is an interesting and remarkable circumstance, that out of these 10,000,000*l.* nearly 4,000,000*l.* were coined out of silver bought in Germany, and imported into France for the purpose. The Report in question describes how 92,000,000 francs' worth of silver were procured at the Bank of Hamburg, the price of silver having fallen in Germany, and coined into five-franc pieces, which, under the Treaty arrangements, were taken by Germany at par. Thus only a balance of 6,000,000*l.* passed to Germany from France. It is believed the whole amount passed back again either into France or Belgium. The receipts of silver by the Bank of France corroborate this belief.

Your Committee, in concluding this portion of their observations, consider it expedient once more to call special attention to the fact that—

1st. The sum which is stated officially to have been sold up to the 26th April last does not exceed 6,000,000*l.*

2ndly. That the Thaler currency has not yet been demonetised, though considerable sums have been withdrawn.

It will be remembered that the Thaler currency amounted to 74,200,000*l.*, while the "Gulden" currency amounted only to 10,200,000*l.* These proportions show how much more important the demonetisation of the Thaler must be, compared with that of the Gulden.

Your Committee do not know what the intention of the Imperial Government may be as to the period when the final step with regard to the thalers may be taken, nor do they know at what period the new silver subsidiary silver coinage will be completed, but it seems to be evident that the earlier or later issuing of the decree of demonstisation might exercise a vital influence on the course of the silver market, and even on the amount of silver which may be ultimately required in Germany. Assuming, as the facts seem to warrant, that the thalers are at present in the most active stage of circulation, namely, settling the ordinary payments of daily life, if time is allowed, they would probably ultimately be presented for exchange against the new subsidiary silver coinage, which would then perform the same functions; but if the decree is issued before a sufficient stock of new silver coin is prepared, the use of gold coin may to a certain extent be forced on the public, who otherwise would prefer the silver coin. The result might be, that gold might then permanently take the place of silver to a greater extent than would otherwise be the case, and that more silver would be thrown upon the market.

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